

ABSTRACT

A radio frequency identification device (RFID) antenna structure includes electrically-conductive material. The antenna structure includes low effective resistance-material areas and high effective resistance areas in regions where there would be little current flow if there were more low effective resistance material. The high effective resistance areas may be spaces within the antenna structure in which there is substantially no electrically conductive material. Alternatively, high effective resistance material in the high effective resistance areas may have a non-zero lower electrical conductivity than the low effective resistance material in the low effective resistance-material areas. Conductive material for the antenna structure may include conductive ink. By reducing or eliminating the amount of conductive material in the high effective resistance areas, it will be appreciated that reduced-cost devices may be obtained.